THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVII.
NUMBER 20.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11 8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

Monday, 12th May.

THE London *Daily News* thus speaks of the Congress movement :—'The Congresses are but a beginning; it would be ridiculous to exaggerate their actual, as distinct from their prospective, importance. But they are a sign. Many other signs accompany them, for those who know how to see. The Indian Babu seems to point the way. Dalhousie's policy has borne its fruit: Native India is educated after the Western model, and it asks for the prizes of education. It is difficult to know how to answer with the flat negative, and that difficulty is becoming greater every day. Lord Dufferin tried that negative in his address on the eve of departure, but it quite failed of its effect on the native mind. There are difficulties beyond doubt, and we must proceed cautiously; but the demand is there, and in the long run it will not be baulked of satisfaction. It is not easy to say offhand how it is to be satisfied. But that is only a confession of difficulty and in the removal of difficulties lies the statesman's proof.' The difficulty will be removed not by an attempt to suppress the Congress movement, but by satisfying the demand, safe-guarding of course in every possible way the British interests in the country. The tact of the statesman lies in harmonising Indian with British interests.

IT is rumoured that Prince Bismarck will shortly take his place in the Prussian House of Lords and seek re-election to the Reichstag, where he will form a new party to counterbalance the inordinate zeal of the Emperor which may involve the German Empire in serious complications. Apparently replying to this the Emperor has advised the people to trust him to preserve the peace, without which commerce will not flourish. He added that an Emperor's words must be accepted, and not turned, twisted and quibbled over by the Press. It is reported that the rupture between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor is so complete that the latter has directed the secret police to keep Friedrichsruhe under their supervision. The Young Emperor wants looking after. Let us hope that the iron-will of Prince Bismarck will yet check his vagaries.

THE Government of India has under consideration the question of the formation of a reserve of medical officers, to meet the exigencies of war in an economical and efficient manner. Two suggestions are put forward—to require every medical officer retiring on pension to be liable to be recalled to military duty up to a fixed age; and to offer a premium to young men who have passed a good examination in the various colleges.

THE Punjab Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 towards the scheme for the promotion of the knowledge of fruit culture in the Simla Hill States, and a further grant of Rs. 250 for experimental vine cultivation in Kanawar.

DEWAN RAGHU NATH RAO, unlike his cousin, Sir Madhava Rao, has expressed himself in favor of election, but he differs from the Congress in his views about the way in which members should be elected. There are serious differences of opinion among us regarding the *application* of the principle of election, but there is a general agreement as to the *recognition* of the principle. Matters of detail can be easily settled when then principle is admitted.

MR. W. J. NORTON of London has discovered a chemical light, which might supplant all other kinds of light, as it claims that a 500-candle pwer light of the kind can be run at the nominal cot of a half-penny an hour.

THE proposal to light the mail train btween Calcutta and Umballa with electric light is once more under consideration, and is likely to be adopted. Experiments to decide whether the light should be applied by storage batteries in the carriages or by a dynamo worked from the engine, will probably first be made on the East Indian Loop line.

EDUCATION in Ceylon is under the control of the Calcutta University. It is now proposed by the Singalese to establish a separate University of their own.

Tuesday, 13th May.

MR. DOUGLAS, the Chief Auditor of the East Indian Railway, who was specially deputed by the Board of Directors to carry out the proposed reduction scheme of the whole line, has now completed his labours. He has minutely gone through the working of each department of the Company and his report will, in due course, be laid before the Board in London for their approval and consideration.

GENERAL STRACHEY has issued an order that in future only half the appointments in the East Indian Railway, such as station masters, telegraph *employes*, clerks, &c., &c., are to be held by Bengalis, and thus greater chances given to men of the North-West and old other Provinces in India. When a Bengali vacancy occurs, it will be filled by a new Bengali, till this proportion has been secured. It is efficiency and not race or class distinctions that ought to be looked to in making the appointments in question.

WRITING with reference to Sir John Gorst's statement that he could not believe the farewell speech of Lord Reay had been correctly reported in that his Lordship never tendered his resignation, the *Times of India* explains that there can be no question as to the accuracy of the report, as the reporters were supplied with His Lordship's own manuscript of the speech. Much ado about nothing.

AN Austrian sculptor now in Paris has, it is stated, discovered a process of making marble fluid, and moulding it into statues and carvings like bronze.

PROFESSOR Tielmann, of Leipzig, has presented to the Berlin Surgical Congress the case of a patient who was regarded by the medical authorities as hopelessly consumptive. He removed the anterior chest wall and the entire lower wing of the left lung, which was affected, and thus accomplished a perfect cure. Professor Tielmann now considers consumption curable.

A LONDON paper writes :—"The Liberal Unionists and Conservatives of Barrow are expressing a considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the recent actions of Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., and it is not unlikely unless means are found to heal the breach, that both parties will agree to nominate a Conservative candidate at the next election." It is not, however, easy to find a man of Mr. Caine's honesty and philanthropy.

AT a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association on April 15, sub-committees were appointed to prepare abstracts of their particular departments for submission to the counsel employed in getting up the case for the coming inquiry. It is said that the Select Committee is likely to be formed entirely of members who have not served in India. It is desirable that the investigation should be conducted by perfectly independent persons, men free from bias one way or the other. As a matter of fact, a majority of ex-Indian officials in the house are in favour of the claims of the Uncovenanted Service for better treatment. Even Sir Richard Temple and Sir W. Plowden are, or were, willing to approve of a compromise, but neither has ever shown much sympathy with the movement. It is substantial justice that the members of the Uncovenanted Service want, but they must not expect that it will be given them at the sacrifice of the interests of the Indian tax-payer. Equity for equity, that is all that the people ask for.

THE withdrawal of the troops engaged in the Chin-Lushai Expedition has now been carried out, and only small garrisons remain in the permanent posts which have been formed at various points which it is considered necessary to hold. On the Burmah side Haka is the only new post, the Chins having been so completely overpowered that no great show of military strength is required to keep them in order. On the Chittagong and Cachar side the out-posts of Fort Tregear and Aijal, with their supports at Lungleh and Changsil respectively, furnish evidence to the central and northern Lushai tribes that their independence is coming to an end: only about one thousand troops and frontier police have been left behind, now that the joint expedition has come to a close. There is no sign of any disturbance amongst the tribes at present, and if they continue to observe the engagement recently entered into with the British representatives, it is believed the whole tract of country may be brought well under control next cold season.

Wednesday, 14th May.

Truth writes :—'No galley slave ever was harder worked than was the Prince of Wales during his week's stay at Berlin, and he must have been truly delighted to get away from that city. From night to night the Prince was either paying formal visits or receiving them, or else witnessing military parades. These visits, moreover, require constant changes of costume, for some must be paid or received in plain dress, others in a Prussian uniform, and others in a British uniform. There is also a tiresome etiquette about the wearing of orders which is very troublesome.'

THE *Morning Post* (Allahabad) thus writes on the subject of the allegations made by the *Tribune* against the Amritsar police :—'The atrocities attributed to the Amritsar police by the Lahore bi-weekly paper appear to have some basis of truth. It seems the police authorities were guilty of some indiscretion in the execution of the orders regarding the identification of criminals. But as an enquiry has been ordered, we shall doubtless have the whole truth shortly. The Lahore *Tribune*, however, has brought very serious charges against Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar. It accuses him, among other things, of compelling people to make false declarations that they have never been ill-used in the manner described by the *Tribune* that he is 'indebted to the amount of Rs. 70,000, of which some Rs. 25,000 are moneys extracted from Amritsar people," and adds: "We are prepared to prove many of these debts, and have knowledge of them all." Other serious charges are brought against Mr. Warburton and his subordinates, and an appeal is made to the Lieutenant-Governor for the instant suspension of Mr. Warburton.'

A MURDER QUESTION.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks :—"In the *Punjab Record* for last month there is reported a somewhat questionable ruling of the Chief Court. The facts were as follows. A deceased person had enticed away a woman who was the wife of one and the daughter of another accused. The two accused then armed themselves with 'sticks with a view to chastise the deceased, and lay in wait for him on the road by which he was expected to pass. When he came up they beat him on the chest and back, but avoided hitting him about the head. The deceased, it was found, died of the injuries inflicted, and the Sessions Judge convicted the waylayers of murder. The sentence was appealed to to the Chief Court, which held that the act of the accused was not murder, because they might fairly have been presumed to have acted without any intention to cause death, or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. In other words the accused were not guilty of murder, because they took the precaution of not striking their victim on the head. This appears to be a rather unusual view of the law. A man cannot be murdered unless he is struck on the head. It will not do to merely cut his throat. Stabbing to the heart with premeditation is not sufficient. Deliberate suffocation by means of a thug's *rumal* is not culpable homicide amounting to murder. The subject must be hit on the head; and in addition the fact that a stick only is used renders the killing thereby a less important matter than if done with a more avowedly homicidal instrument. In the result the accused were sentenced to ten years imprisonment instead of to death or transportation." It is these quibbles which are bringing British Criminal law into disrepute among the people. It is time to assert the majesty of law.

AFTER duly considering the replies received in answer to a circular relating to outstills, the Financial Commissioner of Burma has, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, directed that no outstill liquor of greater strength than twenty-five per cent. under proof shall in future be allowed to be sold. The minimum price for liquor of the above strength is fixed at one rupee per quart. It is not considered necessary to fix the minimum price of liquor of weaker strength. These orders will be brought into force on the 1st of April next.

THE Princess of Wales, we regret to learn, has become stone-deaf.

Thursday, 15th May.

MR. SOLOMON, the swindler who has got himself into trouble with the Bank of Bengal, appears, so says the *Pioneer*, to be the identical person who so disturbed the public mind at the time of the issue of the Budget by the extent of his acquaintance with the intentions of the Government, both as to the impositions of the spirit duty and as to the non-issue of a rupee loan. 'In the latter case it seems quite as probable that Mr Solomon acted upon a shrewd estimate of the general financial position by putting this and that together, as that he was in receipt of any specific information. As to the spirit duty, the clue had leaked out some time before through one of the Local Governments consulted. But cleverness is often short sighted. Not being a lawyer, Mr. Solomon apparently overlooked a provision which deprived him of the advantage he had calculated upon in making a large purchase of spirits on the eve of the enhancement of the duty. The Customs Tariff Bill, introduced last year in connection with the salt duty, provides that in case of transactions taking place within one month of the enhancement of duty, the buyer has to make good the difference to the seller, thus obliterating the profit of such speculations Mr. Solomon could only operate in spirits a short time before the duty was raised, and hence he over-reached himself. As to his dealings in Government paper, it is well-known that there were other influences abroad which prevented Sir David Barbour's announcement about the loan bringing about the rapid rise of price that might *prima facie* have been reckoned upon. The rumour current in Calcutta that Mr. Solomon cleared fifty-four lakhs is, of course, an absurd exaggeration. The fact is that he can have made little over his speculation, as the margin of profit was small and his operations only extended to fourteen lakhs.' It is currently believed that Solomon had powerful supporters. In the interests of justice these men ought to be found out and punished.

SPEAKING at a dinner on Monday, the German Emperor said :—"My efforts lie in the direction of peace. Trade and commerce can only prosper when they are guaranteed by peace." Our idea is that the young Emperor is fond of tall talk.

THE Industrial Conference at Poona has resolved to establish an Industrial Association which should take steps to convene an Industrial Conference of the Empire at a convenient centre at a suitable season. Self-help is to be the guiding principle of the work, and State aid will be sought where it is necessary.

MR. WAY, Agent of the Kalka-Umballa Railway, has just returned from Simla to Kalka. Definite arrangements for an extension of the line to Simla may be shortly expected. The proposed line will most likely be of a two-foot six-inch guage, and will not interfere with the present Cart Road. It will probably include half a mile of tunnels. The question as to whether the Simla Railway will be paying should first be settled, before the idea is seriously entertained. Platitudes about imperial considerations should for once be eschewed.

THE seven wise men of Greece acquired fame from the proverbial sayings they originated or adopted. Solon of Athens took for his motto, "Know thyself;" Chila of Sparta, "Consider the end"; Thales of Miletes, "Who hateth suretyship is sure;" Bias of Priene, "Most men are bad;" Cleobulus of Lindos, "The golden mean" or 'Avoid extremes;" Pittacos of Mitylene "Seize time by the forelock;" Periander of Corinth, "Nothing is impossible to industry."

THE latest "invention" in the matter for domestic comfort is the paper pillow The paper is torn into very small pieces, not bigger than the finger nail and then put into a pillow sack of drilling or light ticking. They are very cool for hot climates and much superior to feather pillows. Newspapers are not nice to use as they have a disagreeable odour of printer's ink; but brown or white paper and letters and envelopes are the best. The finer the paper is cut or torn, the lighter it makes the pillow.

IT is reported that some of the Tangail Zemindars are contemplating to undertake the project of a Tramway from Tangail to Kaoride which is a station on the Dacca State Railway, the distance being 32 miles only.

A DEBATE took place the other day in the Reichstag on the colonial policy of Germany. General Von. Caprivi said that it was impossible for Germany to go back without loss of honour and money. She had no intention, he said, of encroaching on the British sphere in East Africa, and was determined to proceed in harmony with England. Emin Pasha's mission, he added, was merely to enter into relations with the tribes in the interior, and to make an estimate for the establishment of fortified stations. 2

Friday, 16th May.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—"Complaints still continue to reach us of the widespread practice of *dalali* in connection with the Indian Law Courts. Suggestions have been frequently made with a view to checking the evils arising from the proceedings of unscrupulous practitioners, but nothing really seems to have been done to bring about a thorough reform. Yet in the Legal Practioners Act there is a section which deals with the offence of giving or receiving money for the procuring of legal work : in other words, brokerage as applied to law. The existence of the section alluded to is proof positive of the abuse with which it deals. But unfortunately this particular section is practically a dead letter. This is not because the practice to which it relates has disappeared, but for the simple reason that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Now and again some misguided enthusiast prosecutes a *dalal*, with the only result that the culprit, after a short period of seclusion, betakes himself elsewhere. The reasons for this inactivity are not far to seek. They lie mainly in the disunion amongst the members of the legal profession and in the extreme difficulty of bringing home to the accused any charge of the practice in question.' Is it not a fact that the *daldi* referred to above is most complained against by briefless Barristers and Vakils? Those who are in good practice do not, we understand, object to the system. But apart from safeguarding the interests of lawyers, the question which ought to be inquired into before an attempt is made to suppress *dalali* is whether it works to the injury of the suitors in Court? The general opinion seems to be that it is not such an unmixed evil as is made out by some interested persons.

'THE whole body of legal practitioners,' continues the *Pioneer*, may, for the purposes of this argument, be divided into two classes, *viz.*, those who practise *dalali* and those who do not. The latter class is principally of the well-todo and influential members of the profession, men with a numerous *clientele* and a firmly established connection. Such men have no need to employ any indirect means to bring them practise : there well-won reputation is sufficient. They, therefore, decline to spend their labour and money in fighting an abuse which concerns them but little. Again, the question of difficulty of proof affects the attitude of the officers of the law rather than of its practitioners, but obviously, so long as the practitioners themselves will not assist, the authorities are at a disadvantage even if they are inclined to interfere. It is, therefore, hardly fair to cast much of the blame upon them as their hands are more or less tied by the self interest and supineness of the Bar. The only way to stop the evil effectually would be to bring about the formation of a coalition amongst legal practioners of all denominations strong enough in numbers and influence to compel offenders to mend their ways or to lose what practice they now possess. We are not sanguine that this step will be taken; but it is one which is certainly required if the profession of law in India is to be raised to the standard which obtains in Western countries." Vain hope. It is impossible in the nature of things that such a coalition should be formed; nor will it, even if formed, do any practical good.

MR. JOHN DILLON has returned from the American and Australian tour. He says that he has realised £30,000 for the evicted tenants of Ireland.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Northbrook Club was held on April 24. Lord Northbrook was in the chair, and there was a fairly large attendance, of members. The report alludes to the complaints made as to the management of the club, and it is intimated that the steward has in consequence been dismissed, and the Control reorganised. The result has already justified the action taken, and there has been a considerable increase in the membership. Unfortunately, death has robbed the club of two of its best friends during the past few months. In Lord Napier of Magdala one of its original members disappeared, and in Lady Dinshaw Petit it lost a benefactress whose generous contribution of one hundred guineas to the Library Fund has naturally been highly appreciated. It was proposed and carried that letters of condolence be sent from the club committee to Lady Napier and Sir Dinshaw Petit.

THE rumour is again afloat that Lord Connemara will go home shortly.

A PORTABLE house of paper, so long as 90 feet, has been constructed in Hamburg.

SOME Feudatory States are too anxious to incorporate into their administrative system the methods obtaining in British India. The Chief of Rewa has created a Public Works Department in his State.

Saturday 17th May.

MR. BRASHER of India Office and Colonel Mallock have been appointed to represent Indian interests at the Telegraph Conference at Paris.

THE state of affairs in the Hedjaz has greatly improved A protracted drought, after several dry seasons, had caused a scarcity which threatened to produce the worst results. The routes to Mecca and Medina were infested by Arab tribes, who fought for the scanty pasture and looked to the coming of the pilgrims for a richer prize. The supplies of grain sent by the Sultan could do little more than relieve the acute distress if matters came to the worst. Happily, however, rain has fallen, to the great relief of the population. The price of cereals has fallen considerably, and the Arabs are returning to the desert. To all appearance, the safety pilgrim season is assured

MR. YOUNGHUSBAND, who is looking after the Simla water works, has completed an examination of the springs as far as Narkunda. Except for a supply which exists at one point six hundred feet below the level of the present pipes there is not much prospect of increasing the present supply from new sources.

MR. JUSTICE SHEPHERD has dismissed with all costs Mr. Derry's suit against the Secretary of State for eight lakhs for breach of contract in connection with the construction of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Regarding the question of arbitration, his lordship held that, if there was any agreement, it was plaintiff, and not defendant, who repudiated it. As to the alleged contract, there was none in point of law. The agreement to enter into the contract upon terms to be afterwards settled was a contradiction in term. Until the terms were settled each party was free to withdraw from the bargain. Mr. Lambert, the Chief Engineer, had no authority to make the alleged contract. There was no proof that the plaintiff had reasonable grounds for believing that he possessed such authority. In the absence of a contract all the plaintiff was entitled to was remuneration for the work actually done, which was the position taken up by the defence. The plaintiff intends appealing.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes :—'I do not know whether Prince Albert Victor is to marry Princess Victoria of Teck, but I am tired of reading paragraphs about their impending betrothal. Princess Victoria is no more "loyal" by birth than are Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Duke of Fife, or Lord Lorne. The latest statement on the subject, that the Queen "has been seeking to make the Princess more prominent in the public eye than she has been," is not only untrue, but it is simply the reverse of the truth, for her Majesty has never taken any special notice whatever of Princess Victria of Teck. The Queen would like Prince Albert Victor to marry Princess Alix of Hesse, but some of his relatives would prefer a union with Princess Louise of Denmark, the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince, who, however, is not yet sixteen Out of the circle of the Prince's relatives, his choice is practically limited to Princess Alexandra of Anhalt Dessau, Princess Feodore of Augustenburg (the youngest sister of the German Empress), the Duchess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg, and Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-Pyrmont, youngest sister of the Duchess of Albany.

THE *Times* remarks on the Labour movement : "We are sometimes called upon to admire the annihilation of space effected by modern science. It could not be more strikingly illustrated than by the epidemic of revolt against the conditions of labour now raging throughout the civilised world. Since it is incredible that the economic balance can be universally disturbed by local changes and always in one direction, we must assume a kind of moral contagion as an efficient agent in the widespread demand for a revision of wages and hours of labour. Identical theories and demands preferred simultaneously in Austria, Germany, France, England, and America, must be largely due to the force of example operating through the modern facility of communication. There is no reason to object to an eight hours' day so long as it is attained by general consent and without violence to economic laws. On the contrary, the world ought to be supposed capable of supplying all it wants with a greatly reduced expenditure of labour, seeing that so much has been done during the present century to make labour more effective. A universal movement in favour of shorter hours would seem best fitted to secure the amelioration of the labourer's lot, always assuming the conditions we have mentioned to be observed. A partial movement must always involve displacement of employment but a general one would leave relative positions unchanged, and would mean only that the industrial world chooses to enjoy the benefits of science in the shape of increased leisure."

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890.

AN INDIAN DEMONSTRATION AT NORTHAMPTON.

ON the evening of the 16th ultimo the Northampton Town Hall was the scene of a grand demonstration in favour of Indian reform, held under the auspices of the local Liberal and Radical Association. The Hall was well filled, and the chair was taken by the President of the Association, Councillor Thomas Purser. He was supported on the right by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh and Mr. Allan Hume and on the left by Sir William Wedderburn and Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Chairman, in a neat little speech explained the objects of the meeting. He alluded to the fortunate circumstance of the question of Indian reform not being a party question, and pointed out that there were men belonging to all political parties who thoroughly sympathised with the aspirations of the educated Indians. The chairman reminded his hearers that the people of India had no voice in the making of the laws and the levying of the taxes and observed:—"If the prayers of a nation could aught avail, neither their honoured leader [Mr. Bradlaugh] nor themselves would altogether lack blessing for the efforts they were making for the benefit of the millions of India. Whatever might be the result, they would be assured of that highest and noblest reward of unselfish endeavour—the cheering consciousness that at considerable self-sacrifice of their immediate interests, they had exerted themselves to benefit and assist millions of their unfortunate brethern, and had done their utmost to secure justice to their fellow-subjects in India." Our countrymen, indeed, owe a deep debt of gratitude to the electors of Northampton for permitting their junior representative, Mr. Bradlaugh, to fight the cause of Indian reform in the House of Commons; and if every constituency in Great Britain and Ireland were to follow the noble example of Northampton the grievances of the voiceless millions of this country would be redressed in no time.

Councillor Cavington moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—"That this meeting of the inhabitants of Northampton expresses its most cordial sympathy with the efforts which by constitutional means the Indian people are making to obtain the redress of their grievances through the good will and help of the British people, and especially asks that the elective principle may be recognised in the Indian Councils Bill now before Parliament." The resolution was second by Alderman Derby, and Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who followed, delivered an eloquent speech. He laid special stress on the fact that the Government of India was practically left to do pretty much as it liked; and that the electors of Great Britain and Ireland were ultimately responsible for the good government of their Indian fellow-subjects. Babu Surendranath insisted on the necessity of instituting a periodical inquiry into Indian affairs, such as was the case in the days of the East India Company, and reminded his hearers that the promises made to the people of India in the name of England in the matter of their employment in the public service had not been fulfilled. "The remedy for this state of things," continued Babu Surendranath, "was to be found in the application of the same remedies which English history showed the English people had found so serviceable and so potent in the case of their own Government. Giving the people a voice in the Government, so that they had a power in the administration, and be in a position to look after their own interests and their own grievances. This change in the Government of India had become absolutely necessary in view of the altered circumstances of the country. England had done great things for India, that he would freely admit; and among them had infused into the natives of India newborn sentiments of nationality. She had placed before them a lofty ideal of public duty and responsibility which at the present moment was *transforming the national character and importing to the oriental nature of the East the stability and stamina of the West.* The changes having taken place, was it not necessary that the Government should be changed and adapted to the altered circumstances? And what was their demand? They took their stand upon the ground of old English principle which the English had tought them: 'No taxation without representation". Sir William Wedderburn, who spoke next, observed that there was the danger of popular discontent spreading in India on account of overtaxation, and oppressive administration, and that the Congress programme was intended to meet that danger. Sir William explained that the Congress movement tended entirely to the safety, honour and welfare of Her Majesty's dominons.

But the most important speech delivered on the occasion was that of Mr. Bradlaugh. He emphatically declared that he was not a revolutionist, but a reformer. He told his hearers that on the first day of the session he gave notice of his India Councils Bill, and that on the second day he introduced it. The Bill was immediately printed and circulated; but unfortunately Mr. Bradlaugh has not yet been able to get a day for his Bill. He pointed out that Lord Cross's Bill does not recognise the elective principle, that its increase of the number of councillors is ridiculously small. Mr. Bradlaugh then quoted opinions expressed by Lord Northbrook, Lord Kimberley and Lord Ripon that there ought to be some sort of election of a portion of the members of the Councils. He thus spoke of the Congress movement. "What is the Congress movement? It is a first point of the educational movement, which we have during the last fifty years, little, and during the last thirty years, much, been pressing on India. We wrote at first in blood, we wrote at first with the point of the bayonet, we carved with the edge of the swords. But we have been fighting with books lately rather than with bullets. We have been fighting with pens rather than with bayonets. But there is this difference about it. If you strike with the sword, you may deaden and deepen, and stifle the senses, but if you strike with the pen and if you strike with the schrol you awaken the intellect, you render the sense of suffering acute, and you have the right to hold tankard at the lips of the one you train unless you are willing to let him drain the draught you teach him is for his health. This Congress movement is no mad movement. It began in a little gathering in Bombay. At the time it began it was mocked and ridiculed. There is no mockery now; there is no ridicule now." In conclusion Mr. Bradlaugh, we are glad to see, stated in plain and emphatic terms that the question of Indian reform ought to be no party question; and he declared that, so far as he was concerned, it should not be a party question. This declaration will be received with great satisfaction throughout the length and breath of the country. If India were made the sport of party politics in England, no greater calamity could befall us. The resolution proposed by Mr. Cavington was then put to the vote and carried without a single dissentient voice. Mr. J. E. Hall then proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting authorizes the Chairman to sign a petition for presentation to the House of Commons praying the House to insert in the Indian Councils Bill a section requiring the election of the additional members of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Billingham and carried. A comprehensive vote of thanks to all the visiting speakers was then proposed, and Babu Surendranath Bannerjee acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the speakers. In doing so, well did he say that there would be a sense of deep thankfulness and gratitude throughout the length and breadth of India when the intelligence of the grand Indian demonstrations at Northampton had been flashed across the waters.

THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* has, as we said in our last, contributed to that paper a very able and thoughtful communication on the subject which heads this article. As the writer describes himself as an ex-Member of the Governor-Generals Legislative Council and says that he gave an account of the Indian National Congress movement in the leading journal sometime ago, the task of identifying him has been an exceedingly easy one. He is no other than Sir William Hunter, who has had the unusually long experience of six years in the Supreme Legislative Council in this country, and whose views on the important question discussed by him are entitled to careful and attentive consideration. He rightly observes at the outset that, in order to meet the necessities of the case, a Bill to amend the existing India Council's Acts should deal with the following four points:—(1) the right of interpellation; (2) the annual submission of the Budget to the Governor General's Legislative Council; (3) the numerical increase of the members both in the Supreme and Local Councils; (4) a statutory recognition of the principle of representation in the Councils. The writer in the *Times* points out that Lord Cross's Bill deals with the first two in a manner which, subject to amendments in detail in the House of Commons, seems to be fairly satisfactory. With regard to the third point, the writer deprecates any large numerical increase in the constitution of the Supreme and Local Councils. He holds that some further increase beyond the limit indicated by Lord Cross might be safe, but he believes that a large increase of members would impair the quality and quantity of the work. The writer expresses this view of course on the understanding that the Legislative Council continues to be as a matter of fact and of law, a Council and not a Legislative Assembly. He says:—"With 80 members, indeed, it would be difficult to prevent it from acting, or trying to act, as a Legislative Assembly. I would earnestly deprecate such a development at present. In a country in which Parliamentary government of any sort has hitherto been unknown, we might find ourselves led into an experiment of the most unchecked form of Parliamentary government so far as legislation is concerned—namely, legislation by a single chamber. If the possibility of such development were placed before Parliament, I do not think, that it would listen to any proposal which might tend towards it; nor do I believe that the best friends of Indian reform, who have experience of the actual processes of Indian legislation, would urge it. Any power of veto residing in the Viceroy would be a quite inadequate check." It must be admitted that there is a great deal of force in the observations we have just quoted. As the Councils are now constituted, the non-official members, being in a standing minority, cannot make themselves heard. There is, therefore, no incentive to the expression of Native opinion and when expressed it has little practical effect. The necessity of remedying this state of things is obvious; but Lord Cross's Bill will practically have matters as they stand. We hold with the writer in the *Times* that it is desirable that the supporters and the opponents of Lord Cross's Bill should come to some fair and reasonable agreement as to the exact numerical increase of the members of the Governor-General's Council, and that the increase should be welcomed as a substantial concession to the party of progress in India, and as a timely acknowledgment of the necessity for the gradual expansion of the Councils on a broader basis.

Coming to the fourth point, namely, a statutory recognition of the principle of representation—the writer in the *Times* explains that he would start from the existing practice, and evolve from it a principle which moderate Indian reformers might gladly accept. He points out that there is a distinct difference between accepting the principle of representation and accepting the particular development of that principle which takes the form of representation by popular constituencies. The writer observes:—"The object of representation is that the persons best fitted to represent a

community shall represent it. Election by popular constituencies is merely the device by which in the present political condition of Europe, this end is supposed to be best attained. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 contemplated representation, but representation by another method. It assumed that the Governor-General would, by means at his disposal, ascertain who were the men best fitted to advise him on behalf of the various interests and classes in India. As a matter of fact, it proved extremely difficult for the Governor-General to do so." Whatever the object of the framers of the Act of 1861 may have been, it is notorious that the system of nomination which it prescribed has not been attended with the desired success. Experience has shown that the appointment of non-official members being dependent on selection by Government they as Government nominees, with a few honorable exceptions, have frequently indicated by their action that they consider it their duty to shape their opinion with reference to that of the Government, irrespective of the merits of the questions laid before them and thus fail to give expression to the thoughts and feelings of the people whom they are supposed to represent. As every body knows, the want of a proper representation of the wants and wishes of the people in the Legislative Councils has been productive of serious evils. It is the bounden duty of the House of Commons, which is ultimately responsible for the good government of the voiceless and helpless millions of India, whether some means may not be devised by which a representation of the people may be secured in the Legislative Councils. If the House of Commons should fail to do this, it will be found lamentably wanting in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities towards one-sixth of the human race whom England has undertaken to govern in this country, and who have no direct representation in the British Parliament.

The writer in the *Times* discusses at some length the Congress scheme of representation. While admitting that the proposals of the Congress are worthy of careful consideration by those who look far ahead to the future of India, he remarks with perfect justice that in the existing state of things they are not feasible. The writer says: "But for immediate purposes it must be remembered that those proposals are a sudden and new departure from the position to which at its four previous annual meetings, the Congress has steadily adhered. Nor ought we to conceal the fact that the present scheme is only one of three alternative schemes which the Committee of the Congress had last December under consideration. It is known that a section of the Bengal delegates had their own scheme, that the Bombay delegates had a separate scheme of election based upon existing public bodies, and the scheme actually adopted may be described as the Madras compromise between the two others. The Congress has, throughout its five years' existence, displayed a wise moderation. Its members are essentially reasonable men of practical experience and mature judgment, such men cannot expect that proposals which are of only a few months' standing, and which were the product of a compromise, and which would alter fundamentally the plan of Government in India, will be accepted without long and deliberate consideration by the British people and Parliament. The safer solution is the earlier one proposed by the Congress of 1886—namely, representation by the machinery of existing public bodies. Such a system would give statutory recognition and a wider expansion to the existing practice." We have no hesitation whatever in saying that all moderate Indian reformers will be glad to see the proposals made by the Congress of 1886 and re-affirmed by the Congresses of 1887 and 1888 adopted, of course with material modifications. The writer in the *Times* explains how the scheme which found favour with the three Congresses above mentioned would practically work. First, with regard to the Governor-General's Council, assuming that the elected members amounted to 14 out of a Council of 30, there would be only one member to be elected by each of the seven provinces annually, or seven members for all India in each year. The Viceroy, instead of consulting the Provincial Governors and asking them to select a Provincial representative to the Supreme Legislative Council as is done at present, would refer the selection to the Provincial Legislative Councils themselves. The provincial member selected need not necessarily be a member of the Provincial Legislative Council which selects him. The change proposed, if adopted, would mean a statutory transfer to the Provincial Legislative Councils of the privilege of selection which is now exercised by the Provincial Governors. Then, the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors do, as a matter of practice, consult certain important public bodies in filling up vacancies in the Legislative Councils. The writer in the *Times* thinks that the time has come to give statutory recognition to this practice; and he holds that Lord Northbrook's amendment might form the basis of such a statutory recognition. The Provincial Governors would be required to fill a certain number of appointments to their Provincial Legislative Councils by representatives selected by these public bodies. The chief municipalities acting conjointly for several large areas of the province, might be entrusted with similar powers. India does not expect a *full* measure of representation at once. The sensible and moderate men among Indian reformers will, for the present, be satisfied with the recognition of the elective principle in the constitution of the Legislative Councils, and the creation of some of the existing public bodies into constituencies. By this means a representation of the various classes of the community, though necessarily partial and incomplete, may be secured in the Legislative Councils. And when the experiment has proved a success, as we hope and trust it will, its scope may be gradually extended. We would wish that a scheme might be formed in which the systems of *election* and *selection* might be combined. That such a scheme is feasible does not admit of a doubt.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES MUDDLE.

SINCE last week the *Englishman* has published an outline of the scheme which the Government of Bengal intends to propose for the reformation of the weights and measures of the country. Following the spirit of the Act on the subject the Government wishes to recast the present system altogether. It will have nothing to do with the French system. The word kilogram sticks in its throat. Though Englishmen have found the French system of Troyes the best adapted for gold and silver ever since the time of the Crusades and the Avoirdupois the best for the ordinary transactions of every-day life, they will have nothing to do in the latest development of French intellect. The Government will have no tangible and readily acceptable standard for the people. The corner-stone of its scheme is not, as has hitherto been the case in the country, the silver currency of the late Mahomedan rulers; it has fixed an imaginary tolah of 75 grains, which is nowhere current. The tolah is not what our ancestors have hitherto known for centuries, nor the Rupee of our present Sovereign which weighs 180 grains. If under the new scheme a man should like to verify a Tolah weight, he can no longer refer to the Queen's currency, but is to go to an apothecary's shop and get a standard for a grain and mentally calculate, how many of these would go to make 2 lbs. Troy, of which perhaps he will not find a single tangible standard in a district of Bengal. These 2 lbs. will be about equal to a seer, and the joy will be infinite in the contemplation that we have got a seer which corresponds with 2lbs. Troy, and the said 2lbs Troy do not come to the affairs of every day life of Englishmen, except in the weighing of some drugs and gold and silver, and have nothing to do with commerce, in retail or in the gross, of the Natives of this country. Anyhow, however, the correspondence is there, and the standard ere long will be in force, and therefore forcibly current in the country.

Nor does the beauty of the Bengal Office scheme end there. The sub-divisions of the unit will be even more startling. We are told that a Chittak of this seer will be equal to one-tenth of a pint and one-eightieth of a gallon, and in the dry weight 2 ounces Troy, the equivalent of which in the Bengali scheme is nowhere to be found, and of which no native of Bengal can have the most distant conception except in vulgar fraction. Subhankar devised many very nice distinctions of small weights in his *Jab, Kak, Kranti, Til,* &c., but Subhankar himself will find it extremely puzzling to bring the new fractions under any of his designations. Even the meaning of the word Chittak will be peculiarly misleading. When the unit of a chittak was originally compared with the rupee currency it was equivalent to 6 rupees (Chataka) because rupees in those days were considerably light-weighted. In the measure of rupees of later times it is equivalent to 5 tolahs, but we are now to have a tolah not equal to 5 tolahs or 6 tolahs or any other Government currency, but to 875 grains in the dry weight. What the idea of such a chittak will be in the mind of the ordinary native of Bengal Sir Stuart Bayley and his advisers can alone conceive; we cannot venture to think of it. Ten of these Chittaks will be equal to a seer and that will be equal to one-fifth of a gallon. One condition laid down in the Weights and Measures Act of 1871 is that "the magnitude and denomination of the weights and measures of capacity of other than the unit defined in the Act shall be an integral multiple or integral submultiple of the units;" but as the units themselves are to be given up, their multiples and submultiples may abound in fractions to any extent; so think the authorities under whom we live. The nomenclature of the Bengali system under the circumstance might do something under the ordinary rules of Grammar, but the authors of the scheme think otherwise. They have thought fit to retain the old terms though they do not retain the old meaning. Consequently to the mind of those natives who will be called upon to use the names, the said names will convey no idea whatever. No, we beg pardon of the metrist. A tolah will be equal to 75 grains, a chittak will be equal to 875 grains, and above all ten such chittaks will be equal to 2ozs. and we wish joy to our countrymen in the contemplation of such uniformity and consistency.

What the advantage will be of this adoption of old names for new weights we know not; but we can easily conceive that the evil will be immense. Names of weights and measures are the rudiments of knowledge, and to undo them is to destroy the means of our having any definite conception of bulk and proportion. In England the rich people will use very bad language who may be called upon to denominate a pound to be an ounce or a sixpence to be a shilling; but in Bengal the mischief of calling six or ten chittaks a seer among Bengalis who are generally illiterate will be infinitely worse. No poor man will henceforward be able to buy any commodity and be certain that the quantity he is familiar with will be given him under the old familiar name of a seer or a chittak. The door of fraud will thus be thrown wide open, and that in the name of uniformity and fixity of standard. Nor will the mischief, immense as it will be, be confined to the poorer illiterate classes. Most of our men who have learnt English know the terms—million and ton, but every time they encounter those words they do not get a definite conception of the number and weight without making a mental calculation to convert them to their own familiar Bengali weight and number. Nineteen million is nineteen million, but conveying no idea until the calculation is made that it is equal to one crore and ninety lakhs. This knowledge is of no practical importance. The satisfaction felt is however great; even as Mesopotamia was to the old lady, and we should not forego it on any account. Teachers of Arithmetic in our English schools are familiar with this mental calculation, and never forget it when they are engaged in teaching the young the idea how to number. The attempt to undo it is to destroy some of the bases of knowledge, and the confusion that will arise is well typified in the scriptural story of the Tower of Babel. Tampering with the currency of the country the Government has now the Nemesis in the form of deficit in its exchange operations, and the deficit is to a certain extent repaying the one anna reduction in the value of the rupee which the Government profits by; but the tampering with weights and measures will involve a greater evil. In the former case the evil is confined, and does not extend it to the Government

and it has the satisfaction of riding its hobby of reform and unification. In the latter case the natives as well as the Government will alike suffer. There is, however, according to some, no unmixed evil on earth; and we may hope for some compensation in some form or other. The Tower of Babel affords a rich field of linguistic differences to provide our philologists with occupation. We would be very sorry to give offence, but we cannot resist the temptation of reciting the poet who says: There are some people who cannot fail to find mischief still for idle hands to do.

THE SALT STRIKE.

In the East conservative instincts are, perhaps, stronger than in any other quarter of the globe and the introduction of reforms or of new modes of working generally begets opposition and strife. It will not be wondered at, therefore, when the causes are set out, that the salt merchants of this city went on "strike" on Friday, the 9th instant. The Customs have long had in contemplation the enforcement of new rules with respect to the Salt Department by means of which a change for the better would be brought about in the working of that department. One of these rules was to the effect that buyers of salt would not be permitted, in future, to engage their own coolies and *bustee* hands for the purpose of removing the salt, but would receive their purchases through coolies supplied by Messrs. Burn and Co., to whom the Government had given the contract for cooly labour. At first sight, this rule would seem to be an interference with the liberty of the buyer; but, when the great delay which often takes place in the removal of the salt—and that is not the least of the evils in connection with the system now taken into consideration—it will be seen that some sort of regulation is necessary. The second objection of the strikers—that the new scale of charges for weighments is on a sliding principle, ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per 1,000 maunds and is therefore calculated to work unjustly,—had some force in it. The strike was, however, at first confined to the agents of up-country dealers and the smaller local buyers, and among them also there were men who were anxious to break off their connection with those on strike.

On Monday several of the wavering ones went down to the Custom House to pay duty and take delivery of their purchases, but were restrained by the leaders of the strike who fancied that the Government were wavering and would undoubtedly yield to their protest. None of the European salt importers or the more important native salt merchants joined the strike, and as they saw no reason to apprehend danger from the new arrangement, did not offer any protest in the matter. The strikers understood their position and soon found means of inducing several European firms to join them in at least a part of their campaign. The circumstance is significant and instructive. The European firms had no sympathy whatever with the strikers; but when they saw that a continuance of the strike would mean a considerable loss to themselves in the shape of demurrage to ships—for the native buyers refused to purchase salt from the ships' sides till their grievances were redressed—they soon joined their native brethren in an appeal to Government to at least delay the enforcement of the new rules until the matters in dispute had been settled. On Wednesday a deputation of importers and buyers of salt waited upon the Collector of Customs and the Superintendent of the Preventive Service with a view to come to some understanding in regard to the matters in dispute. They were willing, they said, to pay a higher rate than the old scale, provided it was a uniform rate for all the lines and did not give any one purchaser advantage over the other. The Government most emphatically declined to cancel the contract they had made with Messrs. Burn & Co. as they were perfectly aware that no more efficient agency could be obtained; but they agreed to consider the representations of the deputation in reference to a uniform rate for weighments. The deputation accepted the concession and promised to induce the men on strike *to do likewise.*

On Thursday morning it was decided by the salt merchants to go on paying duty on salt discharged from the ship's sides, and not from the *golahs*, until an order from the Board of Revenue was received. The range allotted to the operations of the salt brokers in the Custom House was thronged and applications for the usual passes kept pouring in without intermission till 3 P. M. Late in the day the Board's reply to the petition of the salt merchants was received by Messrs. Graham & Co. In it the Board, headed by Sir Henry Harrison as the President, said that they did not see their way to suspending the operation of the new rule, as it had been introduced as the result of a long and complete report to Government on the 30th January last, who had fully recognised the necessity for the change of system. The only concession they would make would be in the matter of the sliding scale of charges, as they are apparently convinced of the wisdom and justice of adopting an uniform scale for loading and unloading salt at the bonded depot.

The European merchants tried their best to induce the native buyers to put an end to the strike. Accordingly, the strike was partially ended on Thursday, when the native buyers resumed the purchase of salt and the payment of customs duty, but only on salt purchased 'afloat.' On Friday, however, business was done in bonded salt, the Government having fixed the uniform scale at Rs. 13-8 for all the lines of warehouses at the *golahs*. This rate the dealers have, though reluctantly, accepted, and work was resumed at the *golahs* on Saturday.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

There was pretty good gathering at the Sealdah Railway station last Tuesday afternoon to see Sir Steuart Bayley off. His Honour has courageously gone through the experiment of living in the burning plains through the hottest part of the hot weather and is apparently none the worse for it. This shows that the annual imigration to the hills at this season of the year is not an absolutely necessary condition of 'administrative vigor.' The Lieutenant-Governor was accompanied by Miss Bayley, Mrs. Colvin, Mr. Colvin, and Captain Greenway, A. D. C. His Honour does not go direct to Darjeeling, but first makes a tour through various places, visiting, among others, the Dooars, now famous for its tea-gardens. A contemporary states that complaints have been loud and long from the planters of this district respecting the want of good roads, bridges, etc.

The weather during the past week has undergone a change, and we are grateful for it. We had heavy showers of rain on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. The rain has had the effect of moderating the temperature; the mornings have been cool and cloudy, being especially welcome to those who indulge in morning walks.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, has been confirmed in that apointment *vice* Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay deceased. We offer our cordial congratulation to Mr. Cotton on his appointment.

We are pleased to see that the new Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, is trying to make himself personally acquainted with the wants of the native part of the city. On Thursday morning he was out with the Health Officer visiting certain parts that demand his attention. This is certainly a good beginning.

It has been decided that a half-holiday shall be given on Friday, the 23rd instant and a whole holiday on the 24th idem in all the Secretariat offices in honor of Her Majesty's birthday anniversary. The Home Department of the Government of India has issued a memorandum to this effect.

The Calcutta High Court will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday next on account of the Mahomedan festival, *Eed-ul-Fitr*, and Saturday being the Queen's Birthday the Chief Justice intends to keep the Court closed on Friday also; so that the Court will remain closed from Wednesday to Saturday, and re-open on Monday, the 26th instant.

Mr. Melitus has been appointed to act as Post Master General, Bengal, *vice* Mr. Kisch.

Among modern contrivances for facilitating business there is, perhaps, no more useful thing than the Postal Money Order System, of which our countrymen have not been slow to show their appreciation by utilizing it largely. The local Government was some time ago, induced to try the experiment of permitting villagers to pay rent through the Post office, the plan being first put in operation in the Burdwan district as a tentative measure. So successful has the experiment proved that it has been determined to extend the system to a few other districts. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed, under section 44 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, that from 1st July next, the payment of rent by means of postal money orders shall be permitted in the districts of Burdwan and Rajshahye and the Presidency and Cuttack divisions.

The Bengal Government has discovered a novel source of revenue. All *applications* for appointments, when presented to magistrates, collectors and sub-divisional officers are liable to a stamp-duty of eight annas under the Court Fees Act. This is not a bad idea. Those who choose to indulge in the luxury of making 'applications' will now have to pay for it. The poor applicants will now think twice before investing in 'eight annas stamp duty.'

The new Central Road is making steady progress. The Municipal Engineer in charge of the work is already in possession of most of the land, the buildings have been pulled down, and the ground for the 70ft. width road has been roughly cut out, and in some places even sewers have already been laid. As our readers probably know, the new road starts from Strand Road, near the Howrah Bridge, whence it cuts across Sykes' Street, Chitpore Road and College and Amherst Streets, emerging, through a mass of lanes and huts at Boytakhana, opposite the Sealdah Railway Station.

At the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Psycho-Religious Society held on Saturday, the 10th instant, Dr. Salzer presiding, Pundit R. C. Nyayaratna (the President of the Shambazar Sabha) was presented with a silver medal for 'his able advocacy of religious truths.' The medal was in memory of the late Mr. Robert Knight to whom the society is said to have been indebted in many respects.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, who figured prominently in the Durbhanga Temple case, has gone home on furlough. He left Calcutta on Friday last the 16th instant.

It is stated that from the 15th instant all the post offices have commenced keeping a record of currency notes of the value of Rs. 50 and above, received in payment for a money order, Savings Bank deposit, or in payment of any postal charge. The record shows the value of the note, its serial and general number and the name of the presenter, who will in future have to endorse the note with his name and address in full.

The death is announced of Sadashiva Rao Gaekwar, whose claims to the succession in Baroda were rejected in 1875. He subsequently attempted to upset the new administration of that State, and was sent to Benares. The poor man had a grudge against the British Government. He believed that his claims to the *Gadi* was unjustly set aside.

THE labours of Mr. Horace Bell in regard to the survey of the proposed Mogul Serai-Calcutta line have ended, and he submits his report on the 1st July next. A most noteworthy feature of the report will, we understand, be the recommendation that the route to be chosen should not pass near Ranigunge, but through a point near Chyebassa, thence to Midnapur, and so to Calcutta. If the plan be adopted the line will eventually meet the East Coast Railway which starts from Cuttuck.

IT is said that Sir Lepel Griffin has obtained a concession from the Kashmir Durbar for the construction of a railway to Srinugger. The Government of India guarantees two per cent on the third of the line passing through British territory, while the Durbar guarantees two per cent on the section passing through Kashmir. The projected railway is estimated to cost three crores of rupees.

So, the indigo difficulties of Jessore have attracted the attention of the House of Commons. On Thursday last Mr. Bradlaugh presented to the House a petition from the ryots of Jessore praying for enquiry into their grievance, against the local magistrate. Lord Cross is said to have promised to refer the matter to the Government of India. We must say, however, that the disputes have not yet reached a stage where interference from the House of Commons may be deemed necessary. We would wish that Mr. Bradlaugh would reserve his strength for more important occasions.

WE are assured that for sometime at least the affairs of the Maharaja of Indore will not be interfered with by the Supreme Government. In the House of Lords, on Thrusday evening, Lord Cross, replying to a question regarding the alleged misgovernment by Sivaji Rao, admitted that the last report was not altogether favourable, but the Government had no intention of interfering at present in that quarter. This ought to be a warning to the Maharaja.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State has been published in reply to the despatch from the Government of India regarding the excise administration. It states 'that the reply of Government places a different complexion on the matters mentioned in the debate in the House of Commons. Lord Cross accepts the general principles laid down for the guidance of Local Governments and Revenue officers, and is confident that the Government of India and the Local Governments are fully as desirous as the House of Commons to prevent the increase of intemperance. He anticipates that though aspersions which he believes to be incorrect have fallen upon the excise arrangements, the recent discussion will have strengthened the position of Government and its officers in their efforts to restrict the use of liquors and drugs.' There is more in it than is seen on the surface. We only hope that the agitation set on foot will go for nothing.

WE have to record with sorrow the death of Babu Dina Nath Mallik of Parsibagan. He belonged to one of the most respectable families of Calcutta His wealth and his culture commanded respect from all classes of the people. He was passionately fond of metaphysical study, and was a firm believer in the truths of Hinduism. He was of a quiet disposition, but he felt deeply, and where occasion required it, he boldly spoke out his sentiments. He was for many years a member of the Managing Committee of the British Indian Association and though he never took an active part in public, movements he evinced a deep interest in the political welfare of his countrymen.

THE Eastern Bengal State Railway went to all the trouble and expense of extending their line to Budge-Budge for the express purpose of benefiting the traders, thereby giving them a ready and easy means of transporting their goods. But when the railway was opened and trains began to run daily, the merchants refused to avail themselves of the proferred benefit. And why? Anybody with half an eye could tell. The railway authorities charge a tariff in comparison with which the merchants find it cheaper to bring down their kerosine oil to Calcutta by water. And they do it. No trains are, therefore, run on the new extension and unfortunate Budge-Budge is denied the facilities of railway communication for the present at least.

A COTTON mill belonging to Sir Dinshaw Petit in Bombay was burnt down on Thursday night, the loss being calculated at thirteen lakhs of rupees.

THE agent to the E. I. R. has lately received a petition from the inhabitants of several villages lying between the Memari and Saktighur for the erection of a station at Russolpore, which is half-way between Memari and Saktighur. That the agent will look favourably on the request is probable, in view of the fact that the petitioners offer to indemnify the management against any loss or damage that might be sustained through the opening of the new station. The following are some of the reasons urged for erecting the new station:—(1) That these villages are inhabited by Government servants, traders, landholders and other classes of people who are using the railway as passengers and also for the exportation and importation of goods, (2) that the distance between Memari and Saktighur is over nine miles, being the longest distance between any two stations down to Burdwan, (3) that there are Government-aided schools, prisons, dispensaries, camping-grounds and other public institutions in many of these villages; (4) that rice, sugar, mustard, peas, cotton and other commodities are grown largely in these villages for exportation.

THE annual general meeting of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, Mr. D. Cowie presiding. The report of the directors for the past year and the accounts were received and passed. It was agreed that the divisible surplus of Rs. 37,096-6-7 be appropriated in terms of the third and sixth paragraphs of the directors' report, and a dividend was declared of Rs. 16 per share payable on and from the 17th instant.

A CASE of some importance is being heard in the PoliceCourt. Inspector Kingsley of Fenwick Bazaar thanna and his zemadar are charged by Babu Navadwip Ghose with having trespassed into his house and committed mischief by breaking open the door of the zenana apartment occupied at the time by ladies of the family. Mr. Henderson, instructed by Babus Gopal Lal Seal and Kanye Lal Bannerjee, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Manuel for Inspector Kingsley and Mr. Cranenburgh for the zemadar. It appears that a complaint was lodged against one Preonath Ghose, the brother of the complaintant, for causing hurt, a cognizable offence, for which the Inspector claims he is justified in arresting the accused with or without a warrant. He accordingly went to the house of the complainant, at whose place the accused was suspected of being in concealment, and the Inspector says that, instead of meeting with assistance from the complainant, every obstacle was placed in his way. He felt it his duty to search the zenana apartments, but did not do so without giving notice thereof: on this point, however, there is a conflict of testimony. The defendant further pleads that there is nothing in the Police Act defining that procedure to be adopted on entering zenana apartments in Presidency towns, and cited several cases to show that zenana ladies could be arrested even in civil suits. Authorities were also cited on the other side and the case stands adjourned. The proceedings are watched with some anxiety.

THE mischief caused by the leakage in the two recently constructed tanks at Pulta was the subject of a complaint from the Chairman of the North Barrackpore Municipality the other day. The inhabitants round about the tank complained that their village is partly submerged by the extensive percolation and the country thus rendered unhealthy. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal forwarded this complaint to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and it was resolved by the General Committee, after some discussion, to build two additional tanks as well as to construct a drain. The engineer was instructed to make a definite estimate of the cost of taking land to the extent of 1,000 feet in width more or less, east of the present settling tanks, together with the estimate of cost to make such a drain as he finds necessary. The good people at Pulta may, therefore, expect a speedy remedy to their grievance.

THERE, surely, must be something very fascinating about Elias H. Solomon, that he was made the centre of public attraction last week, if we may judge by the assiduous attentions which several of our daily contemporaries have been paying him. Not content with reporting the proceedings in the Police Court (which are adjourned for the present) our contemporaries have been favouring us one day with all sorts of rumours and particulars about his past and present only to be flatly contradicted the next day. We refrain from reproducing all the idle gossips set afloat, and our contemporaries would do well to remember that the case is *sub judice*, and it is manifestly unfair that any prisoner, no matter who he is, should be prejudiced in his trial, as he undoubtedly will be, by the publication of such idle tittle-tattle as some of our contemporaries have been indulging in. We understand that Mr. W. Jackson, of the Calcutta High Court Bar, who has been in England for the past five years has been engaged to defend Solomon at the next criminal sessions, which begin on the 19th July. But there is one subject in connection with the frauds said to have been perpetrated by Solomon, to the discussion of which no objection can be taken. And that is the crass carelessness displayed by the Banks. *The Bank of Bengal*, in particular, has been the subject of some unpleasant correspondence in the columns of our daily contemporaries. These letters call upon the directors to hold a meeting of shareholders and assure them as to the present sound financial position of the Bank—the public confidence in which has been greatly shaken—or to explain the real position of affairs and begin setting matters right. This is obviously the only straight-forward and manly course that could be pursued, and we hope it will speedily be adopted.

THE indignation aroused by the determination of the Government to tax the profits on consignments has not yet died out. On Friday, the 9th instant, the Chamber of Commerce despatched a telegram to Simla to the Secretary in the department of Finance and Commerce, stating that a meeting was held that day in the Chamber's rooms at which there were present, representatives of the British Indian, the Defence and the Trades Associations and the Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber, and the meeting unanimously prayed the Government to instruct the Collector to suspend action under resolution No. 5441 of 23rd October pending the consideration of the memorial to the Viceroy in preparation. We are glad to see that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has energetically backed the protest made in Calcutta. The Bombay Chamber has sent in a vigorous protest to the Government of India against the attempt of the Income-Tax-Collector in Calcutta to force merchants to disclose the secrets of their business. In reply to the telegram from the local Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India have sent the following reply:—"The Government has no doubt of the legality of its orders, and as the information before it shows that similar profits are now liable to assessment in the United Kingdom, it cannot admit beforehand that the difficulties in the way of their assessment in India are insuperable. The Government, however, is willing to fully consider any arguments the Chamber may wish to put forward and will wait receipt of pending memorial. The local Governments have been instructed in the meanwhile, to suspend action on the orders of

23rd October last." On this subject the *Indian Daily News* had a very sensible leader. We quite agree with our contemporary that "the income-tax in any form is unsuited to India," and, if we may be allowed to add, very often iniquitous in its operation. Says the *Daily News*:—"But why this partial and indirect procedure? Why not fairly, honestly and straight-forwardly impose an import duty? This would treat all alike. But it would not suit Manchester. Will it suit Manchester to have it done indirectly instead of directly? That is what it will come to, and the ultimate effects may be to rouse a sleeping dog instead of letting it lie. The income-tax in any form is unsuited to India. It is a gross fraud alike upon the people and the Government and instead of seeking to grasp the shadow of profits on consignments to agents the Government would do well to take the substance they have, unless they can see their way to abandon altogether this iniquitous tax."

A QUESTION was raised in the House of Lords regarding the factories in Indian Native States, and Lord Cross, in replying thereto, said that the policy of the Government of India was to interfere as little as possible in the national affairs of Native States, while their rulers govern justly; but his Lordship said that he would communicate with the Government of India with a view to the latter advising Native States in which there were factories working, to follow the factory legislation of British India. The *advice* is tantamount to *command*.

ACCORDING to Reuter the delegates of the Indian National Congress have addressed meetings at Bristol, where a telegram from Mr. Justice Norris of the Calcutta High Court was read wishing every success to the movement. Sir Charles Hobhouse presided at meetings in several of the London divisions last week, and the Hardwicke Debating Society in the Temple, after four hours' warm debate, carried a resolution favouring Indian reform. A meeting of delegates took place at Reading on Monday last, and on Friday the Manchester Reform Club entertained them at dinner and a meeting took place afterwards. To-morrow the delegates will be at Birmingham, where they will hold meetings under the presidency of General Phelps. On the 22nd instant the Oxford Union will hold a debate which the delegates have been especially invited to attend. During the Whitsuntide holidays meetings will be stopped. Meetings will be held on the 2nd of June at Newcastle, and subsequently at Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin. A meeting of ten federated associations of South Wales will be held at Cardiff on the 16th of June. Mr. Mudholkar Joshi and Mr. Eardly Norton, with Babu Surendranath Banerjee, will take part in the latter meetings. We rejoice that the national cause is gaining strength in England.

IN the course of the debate on bimetallism in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour maintained that the doctrine in favour of bimetallism was held by a great majority of the experts all over the world. He admitted that the divergence between the value of gold and silver was not wholly responsible for the disasters which had occurred, but this was not a reason why an attempt should not be made to improve the currency. The evils of the present system were seen in the bounties given to Indian products and exports, and the uncertainty of exchange fluctuations in currency. He insisted that in currency two metals were less liable to violent fluctuations than one metal, and that all the existing evils might be avoided by the establishment of bimetallism. Mr. Goschen agreed that England's transactions with India were unsatisfactory, and it would be an advantage if the difficulty could be met. Mr. Balfour, he said, had exaggerated the effect of the so-called Indian bounties. An international agreement would doubtless be a great advantage provided that all the parties were agreed. He himself had always held that the united currency of the world should depend upon two metals rather than on one. The *Times* says that the division upon Mr. Smith's motion is not encouraging to the bimetallists. After so decisive a defeat, it hopes to hear no more of bimetallism during the present session. Indian safety lies in bimetallism alone, and till the bimetallic system is adopted, financial equilibrium in the country can never be maintained.

GREAT preparations are being made in Europe and America for the labour demonstration on the 1st of May. The outlook is serious in Austria, where the labour agitation is intense. Everywhere in Austria the cry is raised for higher wages and shorter hours. Military precautions make Vienna like a city preparing for a siege. M. Zola, the novelist, believes that whether by pacific or violent means the present social state of the world is about to disappear. He regards the May day demonstrations as a premonitary sign of the universal crisis. The realistic instincts of M. Zola see evils which do not affect the social order one way or another.

ONE 'Fakir' Rajendra Dutt has published a long letter in the Allahabad *Morning Post*, and this letter has been quoted at length in Mr. Digby's paper, *India*. The writer says 'that a strong current of discontent is pervading the length and breadth of the country, that the discontent is real, and that strong feelings of aversion are entertained by the people of India against their rulers.' The imagination of the writer has conjured up a spectre. He alone sees it. It is invisible to others. Where is this strong current of discontent? We may ask for privileges which we do not enjoy, but that is not discontent in the sense used by the 'Fakir'. Our dissatisfaction is a sign of progress, and an outcome of enlightened British rule. Are the people disloyal? No, they are not, and those who say that the people are not loyal to the British Government speak a deliberate falsehood. The 'Fakir' may have substantial grounds of dissatisfaction *against* the British Government, but the people have not. The antecedents of the 'Fakir' will show that his words should be received with caution. He was known some years ago in Calcutta, where a 'prejudiced' Judge and a 'hard hearted' jury sent him to jail for three months under sections 465, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. This is the man who comes before us now as a prophet of evil. The lucubrations of such a man are of no value, and should be treated with the contempt they deserve. The national cause requires no support from a man like this, and we hope our friends in England will use with caution and descretion the information that may be sent to them.

THE result of the inquiry on the body of the late Mr. C. E. Stewart, who committed suicide in the Eden Gardens, is that the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind. 'Temporary insanity' is a convenient term, and covers many sins. Among the witnesses examined were Dr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Alice Stewart (the wife of the deceased) and several constables. It is gratifying to know that the widow and the children, who were left unprovided for, have received some little assistance from the public subscriptions raised on their behalf through the Commissioner of Police.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial pints, half pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

Correspondence.

Paris, 19 April, 1890.

Gifts beget friendship. The Emperor of Germany has presented Senator Jules Simon with a collection of Frederick the Great's Flute composition. M. Simon, in the amiable philosophic sense, is an accomplished "flute player"; he will doubtless listen to the execution of the airs, as did Voltaire at the time of their composition. The Great Frederick no more quitted his flute, than he did his sceptre, and Gerome's best Painting, represents his Majesty just returned from hunting, booted, spurred, and mud-covered, who throws his hat and whip on the ground, and snatching a few moments from business, hidingly plays on his flute.

The Emperor William II is evidently moulding himself after his celebrated ancestor who was so brilliant a philosopher, that he would have made a mark in history, independent of being an incomparable ruler. Frederick would not tolerate another will in the government of the State but his own. The late Bismarck can testify that William II. in this respect, follows in the wake of his ancestor. After Rosbach, when Frederick was directing the care of the French wounded, he observed: "I'm accustoming myself not to regard the French as enemies." Jules Simon is the best philosophical flute-player William II. could consult, to accomplish a kindred evolution.

Prince Bismarck will soon be as forgotten as last year's snow. The feeling gains ground, that he more hindered, than helped, a better understanding between the European Powers. Every day must convince the ex-Chancellor of Napoleon's truism—and which he illustrated himself—that no man is necessary. He had ambition—by that sin fell the angels—to be always mayor of the palace, and to be even the foremost figure before the World's foot-lights, while aiming to make chancellorships hereditary in his family.

What constitutes the dearness of living in Paris is, the desire of each class to come up to the level of existence of that above it. This may be unconscious emulation, but affects the pocket not the less; nothing is so dear in the long run as the temptation to imitate some one richer than yourself; you can know where this commences, but never where it will lead to. Even among the working classes, the era of new manners demonstrates that they have no more the parsimony of other days. For example: deal furniture is replaced by mahogany, and the latter superseded by rosewood. Fabricants, naturally, encourage expenditure thus a leading silver-smith has on his price-list, fifteen different varieties of spoons, six of forks, and seven of knives. Electro-plated ware in humble homes, has driven away tin and Britannia metal. If articles be cheaper, more numerous varieties are employed.

Parisians drink double the quantity of wine now—54 instead of 26 gallons, per head annually—than they did forty years ago. The consumption of spirits, tea and coffee, has doubled; 33 instead of 20lbs. of fish; 200, instead of 158 eggs. Respecting meat, the ratio-augmentation is less; 198, instead of 163 lbs. Second quality aliments are less sought; in the case of bread, bakers who turned out second and third qualities, have had to relinquish doing so. The large out-fitting establishments tempt by cheapness and variety. Formerly it was possible to distinguish between the "classes" in the street; now that is impossible. The tailor, who makes the man, has thus done more to fuse classes than all the treatises of philosophy. It is calculated that 150,000 Parisians on a holiday for excursions expend 3fr. each, or nearly a total of half a million for the outing.

The journal, that the humble reader would stand aghast if asked to pay fr. 18 yearly in the way of subscription, he affects all same by his one sou, or half-penny daily. Then there is

among other latter-day outlays, the photographer of which our grandfathers knew nothing about. Friends and relatives now exchange cartes. The young mother must have "baby taken" at all stages of its growth; also, when children set out for boarding school or college. And lovers? Again, we make collections of photos as of postage stamps; as for the consumption of flowers, the florists' shops and stalls, are legion; poor and rich buy them for presents, on births, and marriages, and funerals. The most rapid fortunes are made by dealers in flowers. Other purse drains, gifts on new-year's day, which are becoming preceded by those of Christmas; tips to house-porters have risen. And the mixture of amour-propre, or false shame—that bizarre name for self-respect, contributes much to the emptying of pockets. The superfluity has become so mixed with the necessary, that no one knows where to stop.

M. Carnot's official trip to Marseille, has been followed by torrents of warm rain, which almost sends market gardeners and farmers down on their marrow bones out of gratitude. He has inaugurated the practice of sending a wire to the Minister who makes a good political speech. Napoleon always issued the bulletin to his soldiers: "I'm statisfied with you." The Minister who has the greatest number of these telegrams, like Sunday School ticket holders, takes rank accordingly and may look forward to a Premiership.

The public is cynically amused at the gross abuses just come to light at the Municipal Council, where the 10,000 shares for the new loan, were monopolized by a ring, composed of the functionaries who ruled out the crowd waiting to subscribe for the scrip. This "corner" ran up the premium on the new shares and the ring must have made a good thing. The fun has been augmented by an inquiry, that has been, of course, unable to discover any culprit, while the Prefet de la Seine explains, that although he appoints the functionaries, they refuse to obey him. In 1879, the Municipal Council clerks were 12 in number, and cost 45,500fr. Now they are 30, and cost 207,000fr of this staff of 30 clerks, 22 are *chefs*, or nearly 6 Superintendents for each working bee! It appears, that all unemployed credits at the close of the year, become the perquisites of the employe's; thus they are able to divide occasionally 19,000fr. among themselves as Christmas Boxes. This scandal has been a god-send to the opposition candidates—all politicians—for the renewal of the Municipal Councillors, at the close of the month. It seems to be a true bill—budgets are the valuable parts of the Republic.

La Marquise de San Carlos in dealing with the home life of ladies of the United States, asserts, that for them, life is pleasure—a good time; while for the other sex it is only business. This explains, according to the Marchioness, why there are few suicides in America, and so many lunatics. In Europe, the asylums contain more female, than male patients, the contrary being the case in the States, and due to European women not having sufficient occupation. The American woman is too occupied to be unchaste, and more, the Irish emigration element, aids her to remain pure. She deals neither in untruths nor hypocrisy; she may lack sentiment, but never verity. To be a lady, a *grande dame*—that is the aim of every American woman moving in Society.

The Marchioness adds that it is amusing to witness the airs of sets, or coteries, who from being pervenues have made money and then turn and despite those who are engaged in making it. But that's human, not American, nature. An important florist in New-York states, that the average annual subscription of his clients to keep their salons flowered all the year round, is 30,000fr. The exciting life of an American lady is trying; the pace kills. At twenty years of age, she falls into such a state of debility—that is neither animia nor rickets, but nervous prostration—that she has to be sequestered during three months, in a private hospital, cut off from all the excitements of life; receiving no letters, and no visits—save a few minutes, daily from a member of her family. This isolation or "Rest-Cure," completely restores the invalid, and she becomes iron-clad, for future contests with Society.

The Mortuary Blast Furnace, or Incinerator, at the Pere-Lachaise cemetery, will, when completed cost 629,000fr. That is an advance from the day, when Hercules, the first to practise cremation, burned his cousin and travelling companion Argœus, to bring his ashes home to his family. Hercules himself was incinerated on Mt. Octa. When the Council of Five Hundred decreed inhumation or incineration to be optional, citizen Cambry presented a project of cemetry, composed of four entrance avenues—called Infancy, Childhood, Virility and Old Age—winding up to a central monument symbolizing the closing scene of life, in the form of a factory chimney—built over a calcining appratus.

At the Pere Lachaise cemetery, the incinerator is the system Toisoul and Fradet, where oxyde of carbon gas, fed and intensified by currents of hot air is employed. At the door of the furnace is the bier-truck; it has two movable arms, cotaining water to moderate the commencing excessive heat, and that drop the coffin on the grill. Before the furnace door, and curtained off, is an antechamber with seats and draped in black, having in the centre, a catafalque, on which the coffin is placed when taken from the hearse. The coffin is next carried to the furnace door; the curtain falls. Only five relatives are allowed to witness the remains passing into the fiery furnace. When the door opens, an immense red glare appears you retire, startled from the blast. The truck takes the coffin in its arms; a few turns of a windlass lowers the coffin on the grill. The coffin bursts, disappears in the flames. The truck is wound back; the whole operation only lasts thirty seconds, There is no crackling noise; no odor.

The ashes are in due course gathered by the arms of the truck into an asbestos receptacle Their weight varies from 2¼, to 3¼ lbs.—even a Cæsar, "shrinks to this little measure". They are next placed in a coffin—shaped, porcelain jar, 18 into 10 into 11 inches, the lid tied with a ribbon, whose ends are fastened with a leaden seal, bearing the city arms, and then piled in a common grave when not deposited in a private vault. If the total annual dead of Paris about 47,000—were cremated, and the urns packed as close as possible, they would represent a mass, 1,465 cubic yards five times the height of the Eiffel Tower that would in a century, equal a pile as large as the Louvre. Dr. Caffe proposes that the dead be distilled to form illuminating gas; while other philanthropists would utilize our ashes, as field fertilizers.

Russia has suppressed 45 Catholic churches on her Austrian frontier, to bar out the Gallician Poles. The Government of Malta, has authorized the opening of a Greek church on the Island. When will the Prince of Monaco allow other than Catholic churches—of which there are five, to be erected on his territory? He licenses gambling palaces, but prohibits all Protestant places of worship although urged by the French Republic to do so. His refusal cannot be based on the aphorism—

"Where ever God erects a house of prayer.
The devil always builds a chapel there."

A Frenchman draws attention to the importance of breeding and rearing asses, and laments that Italy has 649,000 of these animals, while France has but 421,000. "*Honi soit qui mal y Pense.*"

A FEW PERTINENT TRUTHS.

It is a fact of medical science that the kidneys are the chief blood-purifiers of the system. The chief blood poisoner is uric acid, which the kidneys alone can expel. If the thousand little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys, through which the entire blood supply passes, the same as through the heart, are diseased, the kidneys cannot separate and expel this poisonous waste matter from the blood, and no other organs in the body can take their place. They do the cleansing, and when in a healthy condition, incredible as it may appear, they attend to the purification of one hundred thousand gallons of blood per year. Think of this fact a moment, and then do not wonder, that in performing so large an amount of work, they are so liable to get out of order. To the normal condition of these delicate little sewer tubes you owe your health and life, because when deranged all the morbid waste matter, consisting of poisonous uric acid and urea, instead of being passed out of the body, is taken up by the blood, decomposing it and carrying disease and death to the most remote parts of the body. Do you see the moral of this? It is this. A healthy kidney means healthy blood, and healthy blood means a healthy body. In the light of these facts, it is your first duty to see that these delicate and important organs are kept in proper condition, so that these poisonous acids are not retained, but expelled from the system. Do not wait until you learn, from a severe illness, that they are badly diseased, for then it may be too late.

Now, as another matter of scientific fact, there is but one remedy known which has power to keep the kidneys in a healthy condition by the regular removal of this deadly waste matter, and that is Warner's "Safe" Cure. It is true there are many preparations which claim to have this power over the kidneys, but no remedy has ever been found which absolutely does this but Warner's "Safe" Cure. It is a scientific remedy, and has a direct action on the kidneys. It cures disease by removing the cause, cleansing the fountains and enriching the blood. It gives strength and vigour to the digestive and muscular system, and is restorative and healing in its nature. It has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound. It has become a recognised agent for its life-preserving and blood-purifying properties, and as such is highly recommended by the most eminent physicians, who have referred to it as "the world's greatest medical blessing." It is the only proprietary remedy that has ever received the approval of the German Government. It is prescribed and its virtues extolled by such learned doctors as Weber, Boettcher, and Beyer, and scores of the most eminent physicians of that country. It has stood the test of ten years' severe trial and has come out triumphant, and a million unsolicited testimonials from the best people in the world declare its worth and value. Warner's "Safe" Cure can be had of all chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of H. Ballantine & Sons, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, price 10s. 6d., 4s. 6d., or 2s. 9d., according to size of bottle.

Extract.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER ON THE EXPANSION OF INDIAN COUNCILS.

Sir W. W. Hunter in an article which is published by the *Times* as "from a correspondent," deals very fully with the proposed expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils Sir William writes:—

Some time ago, when the Indian National Congress first attracted attention, you permitted me to give an account of the movements going on in India with a view to the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils. Three Bills dealing with the subject are now before Parliament—the Government measure of Lord Cross, and the proposals of Mr. Bradlaugh and of Sir William Plowden from the other side of the House. The question is of high and permanent interest alike to India and England. The action, now taken by Parliament, will decide whether the political agitation, which has been so vigorously carried on in India during the past five years, shall lose its vitality, or whether it shall receive a fresh accession of strength. The course, adopted by the Government and the leaders of the opposition immediately after the recess, must determine the lines not only of the present measure, but also of future legislation on the subject for many years to come. I earnestly hope that the great questions, now submitted to the House of Commons, will be tried on their own merits, without regard to party combinations or to party considerations of any sort. In this hope I ask your permission to again take up the matter, and to lay before your readers the considerations which, in my humble judgment, should guide Parliament and the nation in their decision on the grave issues involved.

I think that a Bill to amend the existing India Councisls Act should deal with the four following points. I believe that those points can now be dealt with in a way which will satisfy cautious and responsible Indian administrators, and which at the same time will be regard by the progressive party in India as a substantial and important measure of reform.

1. The right of interpellation.

2. The annual submission of the Budget to the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

3. The numerical increase of the members both in the Governor-General's Council and in the Provincial Councils.

4. A statutory recognition of the principle of representation both in the Governor-General's Council and in the Provincial Councils.

Lord Cross's Bill deals with the first two in a manner which, subject to amendments in detail in the House of Commons, seems to be fairly satisfactory. I. therefore, pass by them with the briefest possible comment.

In regard to interpellation it should be borne in mind that this right was given by the rules framed under the Acts of 1853, and that it was so strained in the following years by European members of the Governor-General's Council that it had to be withdrawn. It accordingly found no place in the Indian Councils Act of 1861. I, therefore, agree with the framers of Lord Cross's Bill that due safeguards should now be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar abuse of the right of interpellation, an abuse which would certainly be followed by similar reaction against it. Personally I think that the Indian members of the Council are the least likely to abuse the right; but the experience of the justifies precautions in the present. In regard to the annual submission of the Financial Statement, it need only be noted that this is a reversion to the practice under the Indian Councils Act of 1861. The occasions on which the discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council has practically led to severe strain were those on which an income-tax in one form or another, was imposed. On such occasions the severest strain arose from the resistance of the European members.

In regard to the numerical increase of the members of the Governor-General's Council and the Provincial Councils, it is important to keep in mind the actual working of those Councils. In the Governor-General's Council legislation is practically done in Commitee, not in the Council itself. A Select Commitee of the Council elaborates each measure, and submits it in its amended shape for adoption by the Council. As a rule the Select Committee has agreed to the main lines before reporting and when the Bill returns into Council the members of the Select Committee form a compact body of supporters, with a practically decisive voice on the question involved. This does not preclude further amendments in Council either by dissentient members of the Select Committee or by others. But it secures an almost over-ruling power of advocacy and of voting by the Select Committee when the Bill returns into Councils. I understand that a similar practice is followed in the Provincial Councils. If the number of members of Council were to be very largely increased, the number of members of each Select Committee would also have to be largely increased, if they were to retain their preponderating influence when they return a Bill into Council. It is important that, as long as the Council remains a Council and not a Legislative Assembly, they should retain such a preponderating influence. They are the men who have gone most carefully into the proposed measure, and who are best qualified to act as Councillors in regard to it. But an unduly large Select Committee would be a much less effective body for threshing out a Bill. It would act more cumborously, waste time in speeches, and yield less impartial and thorough work. For this and other reasons I would deprecate any large numerical increase of the members of the Councils. Such an increase would lead to an undue increase in the size of the Select Committees who are the working force in the Councils; and would impair both the quantity and the quality of their work. While some further increase beyond the limit indicated by Lord Cross might be safe I feel bound to state that I regard that limit as a more practical one for purposes of efficiency than the larger limit of 80 members which has also been proposed.

This is, of course, on the understanding that the Legislative Council continues to be, as a matter of fact and of law, a Council and not a Legislative Assembly. With 80 members, indeed, it would be difficult to prevent it from acting, or trying to act as a Legislative Assembly. I would earnestly deprecate such a development at present. In a country in which Parliamentary government of any sort has hitherto been unknown, we might find ourselves led into an experiment of the most unchecked form of Parliamentary government so far as legislation is concerned—namely, legislation by a single Chamber. The Viceroy and his executive Council would then form a Cabinet, face to face with a legislative body consisting of one chamber. If the possibility of such a development were placed before Parliament, I do not think that it would listen to any proposal which might tend towards it; nor do I believe that the best friends of Indian reform, who have experience of the actual processes of Indian legislation, would urge it. Any power of veto residing in the Viceroy would be a quite inadequate check.

For my own part, I am convinced of two things. First, that the Legislative Council must continue, *de jure et de facto*, a Council, and that it should not be tempted to usurp the character of a Legislative Assembly. Secondly, that while a further addition to Lord Cross's proposed limit of numerical increase of members may be safe, the proposal to raise their number to 80 is, to say the least, premature. I have had the unusually long experience of six years in the Governor-General's Legislative Council. I have watched its practical working under three successive Law Members and two successive Viceroys, and I ought not to conceal my conviction that, without an organic change in its character and procedure, it could not be satisfactorily worked if increased at one bound to 80 members. Any such organic change would tend to convert it from a Council into a Legislature consisting of one Chamber. When this is realized, I hope that the supporters and opponents of Lord Cross's Bill will come to some fair and reasonable agreement as to the exact numerical increase of the members of the Governor General's Council. The increase should be welcomed as a substantial, although cautious, concession to the party of progress in India, and as a timely acknowledgment of the necessity for the gradual expansion of the Councils on a broader basis.

This brings me to the fourth point in any amending Bill to the existing Indian Councils Acts—namely, a statutory recognition of the principle of representation. I say statutory recognition, for a virtual recognition of this principle was contained in the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and has been more or less effectively in operation during the last 29 years. I would start from the existing practice, and evolve from it a principle which moderate Indian reformers might gladly accept. At the same time, while giving the principle the force of law, I would apply it in a way that would only go small distance beyond the present practice.

Before explaining my own views, it should be pointed out that there is a distinct difference between accepting the principle of representation, and accepting the particular development of that principle which takes the form of representation, by popular constituencies. The object of representation is that the persons best fitted to represent a community shall represent it. Election by popular constituencies is merely the device by which, in the present political condition in Europe, this end is supposed to be best attained. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 contemplated representation, but representation by another method. It assumed that the Governor-General would by means at his disposal, ascertain who were the men best fitted to advise him on behalf of the various interests and classes in India. As a matter of fact, it proved extremely difficult for the Governor-General to do so. During the first ten years it was not easy to find effective Native members for the Supreme Legislative Council. The result of Lord Mayo's too brief rule was to bring the Native members more to the front. But I think I am right in saying that, as late as 1872-75 Lord Northbrook experienced difficulty in filling up such vacancies with really efficient persons. That difficulty has now disappeared. Sir Stafford Northcote's educational system for British India, and Lord Mayo's educational measures for the Native Princes and States, have reared up many men in India well qualified to serve the State in this responsible duty.

The proclamation of Queen-Victoria as Empress of India in 1877 led, among other things, to a fuller recognition of the Native and representative element in the Governor-General's Council. During the past ten years the practice has gained strength of consulting certain public bodies in regard to the selection of members for the Governor-General's Council. While this process was going on, the Indian National Congress came forward with proposals of its own on the subject. At its first meeting, in 1885, it asked for an expansion of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils, by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members, in general terms. At the second meeting of the Congress, in 1886, it reiterated these proposals in the same general terms; and by a further Resolution (IV.) it expanded those proposals into a detailed scheme of election by means of existing local bodies, such as Municipalities, District Boards, Chambers of Commerce, and the Universities.

At the third annual meeting of the Congress in 1887, it reaffirmed its general Resolution for the expansion and reform of the Councils, but refrained from expressly affirming its detailed scheme of electoral representation by means of public bodies. At its fourth meeting, in 1888, the Congress pursued the same policy of reaffirming in general terms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Councils, and referred to the detailed electoral plan in its Resolution (IV.) of 1886 as a "tentative scheme." which had been "suggested." At its fifth and last meeting in 1889, it took up entirely new ground. It abandoned its deliberate policy of affirming the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Councils in merely general terms. It abandoned its "tentative scheme" suggested in Resolution IV. of the second Congress 1886, for election of representatives by existing bodies, such as Municipalities and Chambers of Commerce. It produced an elaborate new scheme of representation by means of popular constituencies to be created throughout India.

All male British subjects above 21 years, possessing certain qualifications and not subject to certain disqualifications, were to be voters. These voters were to elect representatives, at the rate of 12 representatives per million of the total population, to certain electoral bodies. The electoral bodies thus created were to again elect representatives to the Governor-General's Legislative Council at the rate of one representative to every five millions of the total population, and to their Provincial Legislative Councils at the rate of one representative to each million of the total population. The complete proceedings have not yet reached me; but I quote from the speech of the proposer of the Resolution. All elections were to be by ballot, and provision was to be made for the representation of minorities, like the Parsis, Christians, and Mahomedans. Such was the scheme of electoral representation for India suddenly launched by the Indian National Congress in December last.

As worked out in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill according to its official explanation issued by the Indian Political Agency in England, this scheme would give 40 elected non-official members to the Governor General's Council in the following proportions:—The Lower Provinces of Bengal, with Assam, 14 representatives; the North-Western Provinces, with Oudh 9; Madras 6; Bombay, 4; Punjab, 4; Central Provinces, 2; and British Burmah, 1. That is to say, it would give 28 members to the Gangetic and Brahmaputra Districts of the Lower and North-western Provinces of Bengal and only 17 members to all the rest of India.

Anxious as I have for many years been to see a statutory recognition of the principle of representation in the Indian Councils, I do not think the scheme thus hastily concocted would be a practicable one. It may be valuable as containing the germs of a future evolution of elective constituencies and electoral bodies in India. The Congress, with an eye to that future, may perhaps have done wisely in setting it forth in detail. The Congress has, at any rate, acted in a straightforward manner in so doing. But if its detailed scheme were immediately adopted two things would follow. First, the main area of India, with its wide diversity of races in very different stages of society, would be outvoted by the concentrated population in the Gangetic District. Second, a Legislative Council constituted upon the principles now proposed by the Congress would be no longer *de facto* whatever it might be called *de jure*, a Legislative Council of the Governor General, but a Legislature consisting of a single Chamber. The time may possibly come when India will be ripe for a large and powerful Legislature of 80 members, in which the elected non-official members form one half. But before that time comes the question of a second Chamber would have to be considered, and other safeguards would have to be provided in India, as they have been in Europe, against single Chamber legislation. The power of veto left to the Viceroy would cease to be a sufficient security against such a Legislature. The exercise of that power would subject the authority of the Viceroy to direct strain which it is most desirable to avoid in India.

Proposals of the Congress are, without doubt, worthy of careful consideration by those who look for ahead to the future of India. But for immediate purposes it must be remembered that those proposals are sudden and new departure from the position to which, at its four previous annual meetings, the Congress has steadily adhered. Nor ought we to conceal the fact that the present scheme is only one of three alternative schemes which the Committee of the Congress had last December under consideration. It is known that a section of the Bengal delegates had their own scheme, that the Bombay delegates had a seperate scheme of election based upon existing public bodies, and that the scheme actually adopted may be described as the Madras compromise between the two others. The Congress has, throughout its five years' existence, displayed a wise moderation. Its members are essentially reasonable men of practical experience and mature judgment. Such men cannot expect that proposals which are only a few months' standing, which are the product of a compromise, and which would alter fundamentally the plan of Government in India, will be accepted without long and deliberate consideration by the British people and Parliment.

The safer solution is the earlier one proposed by the Congress of 1886—namely, representation by the machinery of existing public bodies. Such system would give statutory recognition and a wider expansion to the existing practice. Let us see how it would practically act. First with reference to the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Even assuming that the elected members amounted to 14 out of the Council of 30, there would only be one member to be elected by each of the seven provinces annually, or seven members for all India in each year. The Viceroy, instead of consulting the Provincial Governors and asking them to select a Provincial representative

to his Supreme Legislative Council, would refer the selection to the Provincial Legislative Councils themselves. The Provincial Legislative Councils would thus acquire the statutory right to select the Provincial member to the Governor-General's Legislative Council when called on to do so, that is to say, when a new member was required for the particular province in the Governor-General's Council. The more backward provinces, which have not yet been deemed ripe for a local Legislative Council, are, in my humble judgment, nor yet ripe for the powers now proposed. The provincial member selected need not necessarily be a member of the Provincial Legislative Council which selects him. The change which I here submit would mean a statutory transfer to the Provincial Legislative Councils of the privilege of selection which is now generally exercised, as a matter of practice, by the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant Governors.

Further, the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors do, as a matter of practice consult certain important public bodies, and *quasi*-representative institutions in filling up vacancies to their Legislative Councils. I submit that the time has come to give statutory recognition to this practice. Lord Northbrook's amendment' incorporated by Lord Cross into his Bill, might form the basis of such a statutory recognition. The Provincial Governors would be directed, by rules framed under the new Act, to report to the Governor-General in Council the local bodies which each Governor in his own province deems to be suitable bodies for electing representatives. The list would be sanctioned after consideration by the Governor-General' and would be subject to alterations or additions from time to time made on the motion of the Provincial Governor.

The Provincial Governors would be directed to fill a a certain number of the appointments to their Provincial Legislative Councils by representatives selected by these public bodies. Thus the local Chamber of Commerce would select a representative when a new commercial member was required. The Trades Association in provinces, where a powerful body of this kind exists, would select its own representative, as is practically done at present in Calcutta. The Hindu and Mahomedan members would be selected by the recognized Hindu and Mahomedan Associations—not necessarily always by the same association, if there were several such associations recognized in the same province by the rules to be framed under the Act. The chief Municipalities, acting conjointly for several large are as of the province, might be intrusted with similar powers. The same principle of leaving to recognized public bodies the selection of Hindu or Mahomedan members (as representatives of distinct interests or classes) would be applied *mutatis mutndis* to the Governor-General's Legislative Council. In that Council the number of members thus selected would probably not exceed three a year. But such recognized public bodies might, by a reference through the local Governor be farther utilized to select members for the Governor-General's Legislative Council in provinces where no Provincial Legislative Council exists.

The question at once arises as to the powers of the Governor-General and of the Provincial Governors to refuse members thus seleted for thier respective Councils. I believe that the times has come when, in regard to the Provincial Legislative Councils, the absolute right might be given to certain public bodies to select a moderate proportion of the members of the local Councils. This would be the natural devolopment of the principle of local election already at work in the Municipalities and Disrrict Boards. The experiment of representation in India has, in the first place, been wisely made in regard to local bodies—the larger Municipalities and District Boards. I think it may now be safely extended to the local Legislative Councils. But I do not think that it would be prudent to extend it, at one leap, to the Supreme Legislative Council, while, therefore, I believe that the representatives thus selected by local bodies should become members of the local Legislative Councils without requiring any further confirmarion by the local Governors, I think that similar selections to the Supreme Legislative Council, whether made by the local Legislative Council or by public bodies, should be made subject to the acceptance of the selected representative, by the Governor-General. It would be practically, impossible for any Governor General, acting in the keen light of Indian public opinion and under a sense of heavy responsibility to Her Majesty's Government and Parliament, improperly to reject any representative thus selected.

The foregoing brief statement will show how grave and how complicated are the questions arising out of any scheme of electoral representation in India. It indicates how far off the day still is when a cut-and-dried scheme of constituencies and electoral bodies such as the one which was hastily lau ched by the last Indian Congress, can be accepted for that country. What is wanted at present is a cautious but substantial reform in certain definite directions. The Indian Congress has urged three proposals, with steadiness and unanimity, at each of its five annual meetings since it originally assembled in 1885. First the right of interpellation in the Legislative Councils; second, the annual production of the Budget in the Viceroy's Legislative Council; third a numerical expansion of the Legislative Councils by an increase of the non-official members. Lord Cross's Bill concedes, more or less completely, each of these requests, and the concession with regard to the numerical increase of members may possibly receive further extension as the Bill passes through the House of Commons.

There is one request, however, in regard to which the Congress has not exhibited the same steadiness—the request for electoral institutions. Each successive Congress has been perfectly steady and unanimous in desiring some system of representation in general terms, but the members have not adhered consistently to any single method of representation in detail. It cannot be reasonably supposed that Parliament and the English nation should swallow down the electoral plan suddenly put forth by the Congress last December in contravention of its previous more moderate scheme. That more moderate scheme commended itself to thoughtful and fair-minded men in this country, and I, for one, have always done by best to advocate it. I do not think that the more drastic scheme of popular contituencies unexpectedly produced by the Congress last December will commend itself for immediate acceptance to experienced and moderate men either in India or in this country. I know that some of the most authoritative supporters of the Indian National Congress, both in England and in India, are opposed to any such method of representation by suddenly manufactured constituencies, based upon mere numbers of the population.

The method of representation, whose outline I have sketched in the foregoing paragraphs is a modification of the earlier scheme of the Congress. It is in accordance with the spirit of previous Indian Councils Acts and of Lord Cross's present Bill. Its five main features may be thus recapitulated:—First the deliberate declaration of a clear principle—namely, representation by means of selection by recognised public bodies as the principle, which should regulate the present stage of political development in India. Second, the founding of that definite principle upon the present uncertain practice thus giving statutory recognition and certainty to the present practice. Third, the selection by the Provincial Legislative Councils of provincial representatives for the Governor General's Legislative Council—that is to say, the transfer to the Provincial Legislative Councils of a privilege now generally exercised by the Provincial Governors, and the devolopment of the present practice into a statutory right. Fourth, the selection of a certain number of members for the Legislative Councils by recognized local bodies representative of well-defined classes and interests. Fifth, such selected representatives to become members of their respective Provincial Legislative Councils without requiring confirmation by the Provincial Governors; but in the case of the Supreme Legislative Council, such selected representatives to require confirmation by the Governor General.

We must remember that the Indian National Congress has obtained the assent of several Governors-General to three of the main points in its programme. Those three requests will be granted by Lord Cross's Bill. But the Bill will not put an end to the agitation in India unless it gives some clear answer regard to the fourth request of the Congress—namely, for representation. Some definite principle must be laid down as the principle to which Parliament will for the present firmly adhere That principle should, in my humble opinion, be the principle of representation by making over to the Provincial Legislative Councils the duty of selecting members for the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Certain public bodies, to be recognized by rules framed under the Act, might also be utilised in the way which I have indicated.

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A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. will send the prescription, free, of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

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Government Notifications

Cicutta Gazette.— *May 14*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowgong, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Srish Chandra Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the district of Rajshahye, and is appointed to have charge of the Nowgong sub-division of that district.

Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Bhagalpur.

Mr C Cuthbertson, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one hundred and eighty-four days, under article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th instant.

Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 21st April 1890.

Mr G M Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-four days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr W Fiddian, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G M Currie, or until further orders.

Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar, Sub-Deputy Collector on land registration work in Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and ten days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Uma Charan Dutt is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment on land registration work in Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sasi Mohan Talukdar, or until further orders.

Moulvi Abdus Samad, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Suresh Chunder Chatterjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is appointed to have charge of the Satkhira sub-division of that district.

Mr W Kemble, Opium Agent, Behar, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C C Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr W H D'Oyly, Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpur, is appointed to act as Opium Agent, Behar, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W Kemble, or until further orders.

Mr H J S Cotton, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr C P L Macaulay, C I E, deceased.

Mr C E Buckland, Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr H J S Cotton.

Mr K G Gupta, Officiating Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr C E Buckland.

Major A E Gordon is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the second grade, with effect from the 3rd April 1890, vice Colonel W L Samuells, retired, but will continue to be on deputation.

Majar H Boileau, Deputy Commissioner, Julpaiguri, is promoted to the second grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 3rd April 1890, vice Major A E Gordon.

Mr R H Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissione of that district, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th March 1890.

Babu Tarini Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deput Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the districts of Nadiya, Jessore and Faridpore.

Mr C W Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector o Mozufferpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W H D'Oyly, or until further orders.

Mr H C Streatfeild, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Mr E G Glazier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Nadiya, is allowed leave for one month and three days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th instant.

Mr T W Richardson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughli, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Nadiya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E G Glazier, or until further orders.

Mr Baroda Churn Mittra, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpore, Mymensingh, on leave, is transferred to Hughli, and appointed to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. T W Richardson, or until further orders.

POLICE,—In modification of the order of the 13th March last Mr J Patch, District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th ultimo.

Mr G B Havelock, District Superintendent of Police, Bankura is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr K B W Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapur, is transferred to Bankura, and appointed to have charge of the district police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G B Havelock, or until further orders.

Mr C S Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty-three days, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr E H D'Oyly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-six days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved

Mr J R Berington, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E H D'Oyly, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Moulvie Taslim-uddin Ahmed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Rungpore Sudder Independent Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Lolit Kumar Bose, Munsif of Contai, now on deputation at Dantoon, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Dantoon Munsifi.

Baboo Rajendro Coomar Bose, Subordinate Judge and Smla Cause Court Judge, Pubna, is allowed leave for days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension the leave granted to him under the order of the 6th instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Jaggernath Bhramerber and Babu Shama Charar. Da[s] of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Kendrapara Bench, in the district of Cuttack.

Babu Purna Chandra Shome, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Court under clause 6, section 3 of Act X of 1870.

Babu Prasunna Kumar Gupta, BL, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dinajpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Thakurgaon, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nilmadhub Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

Mr. J. F. Watkins has removed his Privy Council Appeal Office from 16 Devonshire Square to 56 Lincolns Inn Fields, London, where all letters can be addressed to him. No. 287

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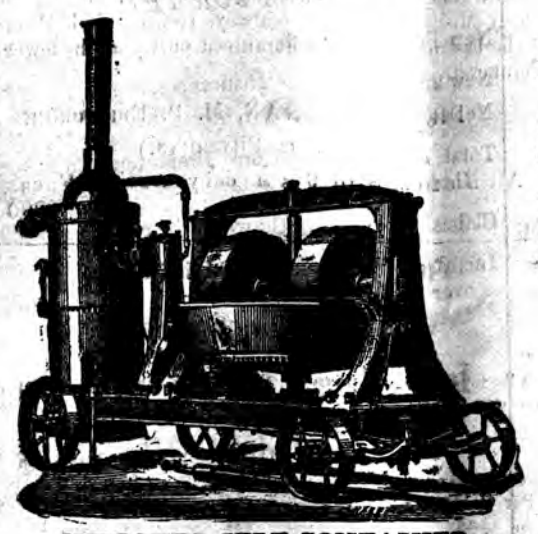

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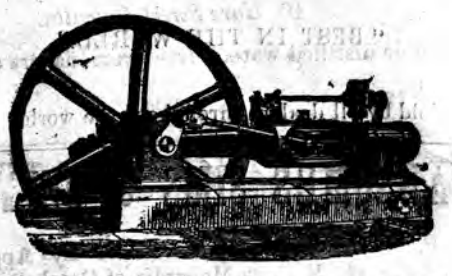

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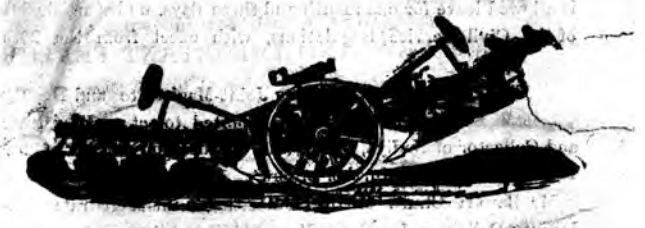

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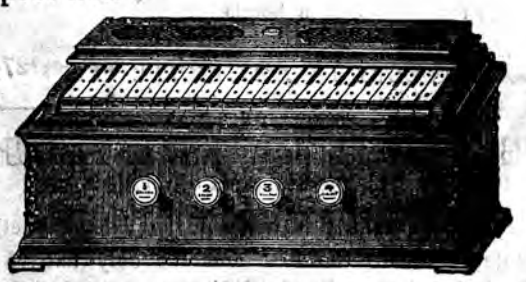

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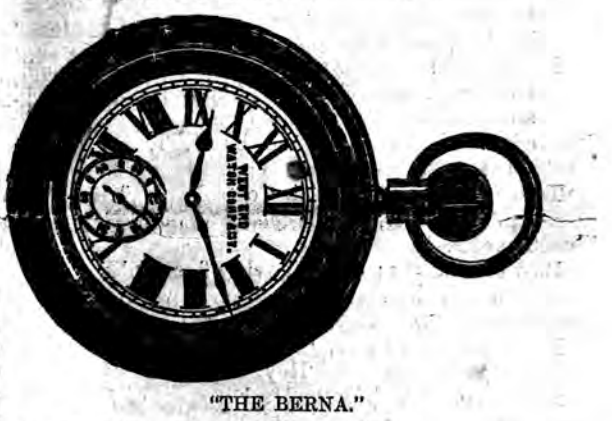

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